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DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1900, is as follows:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	81,970	17	75,990
2	85,780	18	75,740
3	81,000	19	76,080
4	79,490	20	76,900
5	77,810	21	75,600
6	78,340	22	82,650
7	77,430	23	89,035
8	83,130	24	77,220
9	77,510	25	77,560
10	77,690	26	76,430
11	76,620	27	74,470
12	77,050	28	75,290
13	76,200	29	79,510
14	75,920	30	90,930
15	81,430	31	75,670
16	92,840		

Total for the month, 2,479,075

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 103,835

Net number distributed, 2,369,180

Average daily distribution, 76,426

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of November was 829 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of December, 1900.

J. F. PARISH,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1901.

COUNT BONT'S NERVE.

Some unsophisticated Americans have often wondered how Count Bont de Castellane ever happened to break into the Gould family—how, whatever else they are not, have been serious, sensible people, American eyes will be opened by his recent declarations regarding proceedings that have been brought against him for selling goods bought on credit.

"If a gentleman of standing in the community has a fortune warranting such purchases he may sell or give away the goods without incurring himself the charge of committing an unlawful act," says the Count in an interview.

In reading his statement it ought to be taken into consideration that his purchases amounted to something like \$387,000.

There has been a great deal written and said about Yankee shrewdness, of "Chicago nerve" and of various kinds of "gall," but this example puts the American into the shade. No one can now question that the Count's aplomb won the heart of Miss Anna Gould.

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS.

Real estate men of St. Louis voiced the sentiment of all St. Louis when they made the keynote of the informal banquet of the Exchange held Thursday night a regenerated St. Louis.

"Let's assume that St. Louis will be the greatest metropolitan city of the world and work for a third bridge, get a deep waterway to the Gulf of Mexico, get rid of the smoke and dirt of the city; let's dig up a little civic pride—the kind that will urge us to go down in our pockets for anything and everything that will be of benefit to the city—and put our shoulders to the wheel and push St. Louis to the front."

Here in concise form are given pressing needs of St. Louis. The real estate men have realized them for a long time. The lack of these things has been grievously felt in their business, as land and property values fluctuated in direct ratio with the civic accommodations. While St. Louis property has advanced in the past, the advance has not been as great as the natural advantages of the city justified.

It was the realization of these things that made the dealers in St. Louis property the first to work for the World's Fair. Public spirit and private enterprise were synonymous with them. More than any other class of men the benefits from an increased demand for property would be felt by them.

The World's Fair has not been the only public enterprise for which they have worked. To them is credit due for the demonstration which resulted in St. Louis securing lights after a period of darkness last spring. The mass meetings incidental to that crusade were held in the rooms of the Real Estate Exchange. Now that these other municipal betterments are in sight to the front, it is but natural that the Real Estate Exchange should add its quota to the many expressions of indorsement.

TENDS TO OPTIMISM.

In his address at the Holland Society's annual dinner in New York City the other night Mr. Cleveland made so wise a plea for a greater conservatism in our national policies with regard to the new and momentous questions awaiting our settlement that the country will do well to heed his earnest words.

Nor is it exactly fair for partisan Republican organs to charge that Mr. Cleveland takes a pessimistic view of the American future in pointing out the dangers of an unannounced disposition of problems whose dangers he indicated.

"That man is not a pessimist who bravely strives to keep his country right on questions of principle affecting the very existence of its beneficent institutions. He is, rather, the best kind of an optimist."

The problem is a momentous one.

says Mr. Cleveland, alluding to the final settlement of the Philippine question. "Its solution depends upon the extent to which the old patriotism and good sense of our countrymen can be rescued from impending danger. Thus, these are sober days for thoughtful citizens—days of preaching—days for sermonizing."

There is more of the spirit of helpfulness than of hopelessness in such words. It will be a good and grateful thing if the American people take them to heart. We should not too lightly cast aside our regard for established American principles, under the temptation of conquest and territorial acquisition in the Old World. We should not abandon a wise conservatism in confronting our new and strange duties. These are, indeed, sober days for thoughtful citizens—days of preaching—days for sermonizing. But soberness of thought, patriotic preaching, true American sermonizing, do not constitute pessimism. They promise, instead, to remove the reason for a pessimistic view of our national future.

ST. LOUIS APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Dockery is discovering that no small part of the embarrassments that accompany the power of patronage grow out of the anxiety of candidates and their friends for immediate action. They make no account of the caution and care a conscientious executive must exercise in deciding upon his selections for the subordinate positions within his gift. Any one candidate for a particular office would properly undertake an instantaneous decision between the competing applicants, but the executive's will cannot be so easily determined.

The Republic's advice to the new Governor of Missouri can be briefly put. Take time enough to know what you are doing. Be sure you are right. Then go ahead. And this advice is peculiarly and particularly applicable in the matter of the St. Louis appointments.

One place in St. Louis, in addition to the Excise Commission, to which Mr. Nelson was with public favor appointed yesterday, should be filled at once, the vacancy in the Police Board, but there is no occasion for exceptional haste in dealing with the other positions. Governor Dockery understands fully the imperative importance of good appointments for St. Louis. He should take all the time circumstances require in order to inform himself of the personal fitness of individuals and their acceptability to the people of this city. He should act just as soon as he is able to do this, but there is no necessity for action until he is satisfied he is fully informed.

The all-important consideration to be kept in mind is the character of the appointees. For this reason Mr. Dockery has justifiably paid little attention to the insistent demand that the Excise Commission must be a St. Louis man. The public interest fixes no such necessity, and it is far better to select an honest, capable and resolute man from outside the city than an unfit man from the city because of personal strength with an influential faction of the party. The State collects so large a revenue from the drapery licenses issued in St. Louis that the Commissioner cannot be said to be wholly a municipal officer.

The people of St. Louis look for a new standard to be evidenced when Governor Dockery announces his appointments. His frequent assurance as to his purpose have given pleasing promises of the most worthy intentions, and the community will give him every opportunity he may want to honorably fulfill his pledges.

EFFECT WILL LAST.

During the past week the December Grand Jury's report—in effect an indictment against ring rule—has been the topic of earnest discussion among thoughtful citizens of St. Louis who desire a control of municipal departments in the interest of the people rather than of the rings.

This effect of the Grand Jury's report applies to its every feature. The deplorable condition of the city institutions, neglected and overcrowded, is the result of ring misrule. The failure to secure convicting testimony in the police bribery cases was because the "efforts to detect fraud have been thwarted by those most competent to give evidence."

The report charged also that in investigating alleged cases of election frauds such fraud is encouraged and made easily possible by a system of political machinery extending "even to a coalition of opposing factions" which "weaves a web of safety over frauds committed." It found, in addition, that the Mayor does not act in harmony with the Police Board, that greater care is needed in the selection of an Excise Commissioner, who shall effectively proceed against the wine-rooms, and that the police courts do not co-operate properly with the Police Department.

All of which means that St. Louis must be rescued from the control of the rings if good government and the adequate protection of life and property are to be secured for its citizens. No other construction can be placed on the December Grand Jury's vigorous report. Coming at the present time when the imperative necessity of a wise administration of the municipality is recognized by public sentiment as a vital requisite of World's Fair success, the effect of this report will long remain. It will be remembered by all good citizens. The evils whose existence it so clearly proclaimed must be wiped out by the joint efforts of local voters and of the State administration. Governor Dockery must make his appointments of Police, Excise and Election Commissioners in opposition to the rings and in behalf of the people. The people must elect in April an anti-ring municipal ticket which will stand for municipal government for the public good rather than for ring profit.

NEW YORK ROADS.

Mr. Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, in his annual report gives valuable information regarding the operation of the present road law of that State.

Under the Highways-Armstrong law of 1888 the State Engineer has charge of the surveying and design and construction of roads. During the three years it has been in force the State has appropriated \$250,000 for this purpose. Through this State aid, twenty-three roads, aggregating fifty-three and one-half miles, and situated in twelve counties, have been built. In addition to these roads, numerous petitions have been received asking for the improvement of other highways.

Road construction under this law has

been of the highest grade macadam, costing from \$7,000 to \$8,000 a mile. In view of the large number of petitions it is now proposed by Engineer Bond to spend the remaining money of the appropriation in "improving" country highways that do not have enough travel to justify the expense required for the best macadam. Under this plan, it is proposed to clear the existing roadway of sod and stone and properly grade it with ditches and culverts. The natural material forming the present road will be properly "crooned" and rolled as is now done to form the subgrade for a macadam road. The cost will be near \$2,000 a mile.

In this report of the New York official Missouri can find valuable instruction. The large increase in the number of free delivery routes throughout the State has made it imperative that something be done to make the roads of this State measure up to the standard required by the postal authorities.

It is generally agreed that the best road for this country is macadam. The building of the foundation for this sort of road, where expense forbids complete construction, seems to be a wise provision. Missouri may not be able to copy exactly the New York law, but some legislation, probably along the line of the recent constitutional amendment, should be passed.

JOHN MARSHALL.

February 4 meetings will be held throughout the United States to honor the name of John Marshall. On that day 109 years will have passed since he, "a Virginia lawyer, a plain man," took his seat on the Supreme Court as Chief Justice.

It is eminently fitting that just at the time when the Supreme Court is called on to decide one of the most important questions ever brought before it, that the thoughts of the people should be turned to the man who, more than any other, fixed the permanent interpretations of the Constitution. For thirty-five years he was on the Supreme Bench, where, in the language of a contemporary, "he seemed to handle judicial questions as did the great Euler mathematician, with giant ease." As another put it, "he found the Constitution a marble statue and breathed into it the breath of life."

John Marshall gave the decision which defined the difference between the American and the British Governments. It had been maintained by some individuals that an act of Congress could vitiate an article of the Constitution. The authority of the Supreme Court to annul congressional acts, when in conflict with the Constitution, was disputed. Marshall's decision in the case of Marbury versus Madison bore no equivocation: "It is a proposition too plain to be controverted," he said, "that the Constitution is either a paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, alterable when the Legislature shall please. If the former be true, then a legislative act contrary to the Constitution is not law; if the latter, then written constitutions are absurd attempts, on the part of the people, to limit a power in its own nature unlimited."

Few of the strait-laced Democrats even yet agree with his view of the power of the central government over the States. It cost the strife of the Civil War to forever settle the boundaries. When Pennsylvania attempted to resist the judgment of a Federal district court, Justice Marshall set it in his own mind by deciding that "if the Legislature of the several States may annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, the Constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery, and the nation is deprived of the means of enforcing its laws."

Whether we agree or not, the strictest Democrats must concede that events have strengthened most of the great Virginian's contentions. Just now none of us will be disposed to cavil at honors paid to his memory. It was a powerful mind and an incorruptible character which so impressed the law of the land. To those qualities all parties and beliefs can render a tribute.

New York is trying to gain notoriety through the fact that a woman successfully paraded as a man for over thirty years. It is nothing. St. Louis has a number of city officials who have been parading as real, honest men for years and years. Their true status in society will be determined this spring.

Texas has been attracting immigrants by the thousands through wonderful agricultural crops. Now that underneath these crops the biggest oil wells in the world have been found, Texas will take its place as the fastest growing State in the Union.

If the Real Estate men display the same activity in working for a better municipality that they have in working for the World's Fair, St. Louis need not feel discouraged over the future.

When Governor Dockery makes good his campaign and inaugural promises to St. Louis the people of a redeemed city will rise up and call him blessed.

It depends entirely upon the Democratic managers whether St. Louis shall be placed under Democratic control next April. The people are wiser.

Governor Dockery in his inaugural address formulated a basis for franchise taxation which would insure a sound and permanent legal structure.

Mighty good Police Commissioners can be made of reputable business men of Democratic faith who have no personal or machine axes to grind.

Somehow or other, the Globe-Democrat's too hastily served dish of "roasted legislators with lobby sauce" seems to have lost its savor.

Ziegenbels officials will be interested in learning that liquidated air can be used for cremating purposes. They should order barrels of the new liquid for use after April 2.

City Hall methods are businesslike—from the viewpoint of the grafter.

It's Sunshine and Music.

A laugh is just like sunshine. It freshens all the day. And drives the clouds away. The soul grows glad that hears it. And feels its courage strong. A laugh is just like sunshine. For cheering folks along:

A laugh is just like music. It lingers in the heart. And where its melody is heard. The life of life is bright. And happy thoughts come crowding. Its joyful notes to greet.

A laugh is just like music. For making folks to greet.

WILLIAM D. BAUNDERS.

Fads in Congress.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Were some well-meaning individual possessed of sufficient inequities to delve into the personal life of the members of Congress, he would find there faults, fancies and eccentricities enough to stagger those misguided mortals who thought our public men were above such things. And, indeed, were he to attempt to pen accurate descriptions of these multitudinous peculiarities, he would speedily discover that the Queen's English and a patience that is monumental. The man who has made it his business to write about Congress is Representative William A. Carter of New York and his love



Of all fads in Congress the most virulent is that of wearing decorations and buttons.

for African explorations, and runs down through lesser evils as Senator Keane's fad for dinner-giving and Mark Hanna's pink button mania, to General Edmund Winston Pettus, who still persistently clings to the old-fashioned red New Orleans bandanna, in preference to the common everyday handkerchief.

Of the senatorial buttonholers fads, the Honorable Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio is perhaps the most inveterate. In this district he succeeds the late Senator Bruce of Ohio, who never failed to place a glowing red carnation in his buttonhole every morning. He carried a standing order to send the handsomest possible blossom to the office residence daily, and was wont to him if he was remiss in this duty.

Senator Hanna prefers the pink carnation to the red, and appears regularly, day after day, with a beautiful specimen of his favorite flower pinned to the lapel of his coat. There is a good reason for this preference.

There is method in a madness that changes "Joseph A. Tall" to "Joe Tall" when it is to be written 20 times against time. A man named Joseph A. Tall, a member of the House of Representatives, would have cut a pretty figure in the place of chief clerk on that occasion.

An incident of the House caucus on organization that occurred during the voting on the chief clerkship deserves to be recalled in this connection. Judge Jefferson Pollard of St. Louis was reading clerk of the caucus. That goes without saying. Judge Pollard has been reading clerk of several assemblies of Democrats in Missouri. He was calling simply the last names of the members and repeating their answers. He came to the name of Joe P. Short of Wright, Speaker pro tem. of the House.

"Short," he called.

"Tall," answered Short.

"Short votes for Tall," repeated Pollard. It was late at night, and the juxtaposition passed unnoticed. Even Matt Hall of Saline, who appears to be the counselor and guide of the House on matters of humor, overlooked the episode.

Lawyers who come to Jefferson City with ulterior motives, which they prefer to retain within the recesses of their inner consciousness, have an advantage over doctors, merchants and others.

"Oh, I have a case in the Supreme Court," they answer, with a surprised, half-supercilious elevation of the eyebrows when questioned as to the cause of their presence at the capital.

The response to this is most frequently a guttural little laugh, the context of which in cold type would be: "Go tell that to the devil."

Still Another Longevity Recipe.

Cotton vs. Wool.

Of the giving of recipes for longevity there is apparently no end. Every man or woman who has reached out far beyond the allotted three score years and ten is made the subject of an entertaining argument to prove the wisdom of his or her choice.

Every abnormality in the shape of strength of arm, of back, of general system is used as an illustration of the virtues of this or that system of exercise or living. It is the opinion of a good many laymen that mankind does entirely too much thinking on the subject of how to live to a ripe old age. Less worry on this point might lead to the desired result.

But there never will be less worry. Even now the list of systems for prolongation of man's days is being augmented. The very latest suggestion comes from a physician of credit and renown. He thinks that there is a very great deal of benefit or of injury in the wearing of certain kinds of clothing.

According to this authority, the wearing of a next the skin is immensely injurious to the general run of men and women. Cotton is king, in his opinion. A summer wear he suggests a calico shirt, while halbrigan cotton is his idea of winter covering. The main point of his theory is the necessity of wearing always the same kind of material next the skin, whether it be of linen, cotton or wool.

Outdoor exercise is highly recommended, that is, if cycling be excepted. Wheeling is not considered a sane performance by this judge.

Rousseau's Home Offered for Sale.

Who Will Purchase Historic "Les Charmettes"?

In all literature there is hardly any house more famous than Les Charmettes, that modest dwelling in Chambéry where Jean Jacques Rousseau, the renowned French philosopher, spent the happiest years of his life, and therefore it is no wonder that the reading public of Europe was considerably surprised and somewhat shocked when it heard the other day that it had been advertised for sale.

The advertisement reads as follows: "For sale—Les Charmettes, the historic home of Jean Jacques Rousseau, together with furniture, fields and orchard." In 1860 the house was built, but it first became historic on July 8, 1728, that being the day on which M. de Warens, Rousseau's friend, purchased it, together with "a barn, meadowland, orchard, plowland, vineyard, two oxen, two cows, ten sheep, seven hens and a cock." The new owner occupied it at once and Rousseau joined her there later in the same year.

Of his life there one of his French biographers says: "To M. de Warens the world is infinitely indebted, since it was she who provided this man, the son of a Geneva watchmaker, with a home in which he had ample opportunity to improve himself and

to develop his many talents. Thanks to his kindly benefactress, Jean Jacques, who had hitherto learned little, was enabled to bury himself here in the works of Montaigne, Pascal, Descartes, Locke, Leibnitz and Newton, and it was here, too, that he accumulated most of the material of which his genius made such good use in his later years. Well, then, may we ask, What would have become of Rousseau if he had not had such a friend as M. de Warens?"

"Confessions," the year in which Rousseau's life was published, Les Charmettes has been a Mecca for thousands of his admirers from all parts of the world, not a year since that time passing in which hundreds have visited it and reverently taken away from the little flower garden some buds or leaves in memory of him.

While all those who have owned Les Charmettes since the death of M. de Warens have taken pains to preserve it as it was in the time of Rousseau, there is no certainty that a new owner would act in a similar manner and would be willing to have pilgrims flocking annually to his house from all parts of Europe, and, therefore, a few distinguished Frenchmen have started a movement for the purpose of purchasing the property and preserving it unchanged,

the old emblem of the "lost cause." Senator Warren of Wyoming, who was awarded a medal of honor by Congress for gallant action in battle, wears with much pride the tiny red, white and blue ribbon that denotes him to be the possessor of such an enviable distinction. Senator Quarles of Wisconsin, a member of the War of the Royal Legion, and quite a number of the members of the House display the crescent and scimitar of the Mystic Shrine. The dainty head denoting the order of Elks

is also frequently seen, and on the lapel of Representative Loudenslager's coat it vies with the bright red carnation that he always wears when he comes into the House. Mason of Illinois shows his blazon Americanism by wearing a miniature American flag, manufactured out of his own silk.

Although Mason is something of a patriot himself, there is a certain Representative from Kansas whose love of "old glory" is of such intensity as to fairly bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the liberty-loving Illinoisan. This gentleman is so patriotic that he wears a shirt upon which is embroidered an excellent representation of the American flag. Being quite the newest thing in shirts, it is naturally conspicuous in the House. When the flag-decorated shirt first made its appearance the wearer was chaffed considerably by his colleagues, but now they simply look at it and laugh. And why? Because a few hours after its debut the Kansas Representative took lunch in the House restaurant and very carefully dropped some coffee—just one tiny drop of coffee—upon the shirt just below the flag. More than a week had elapsed and the little brown spot is still just below the flag. Can it be that all of the distinguished gentlemen's shirts are similarly marked, or is this the only one embroidered with a flag?

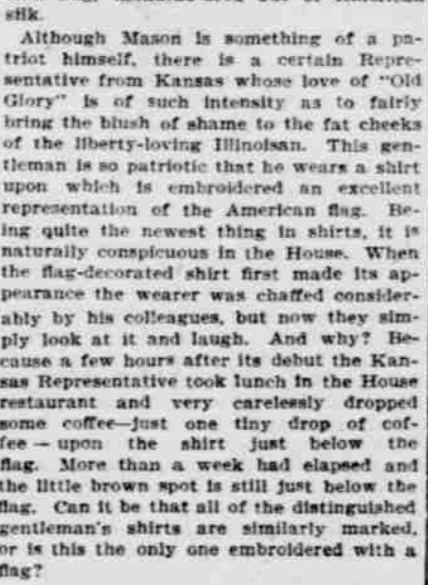


Senator Keane, his Chef Carte Blanche.

Senators and Congressmen Show Varied Tastes in Expressing Their Preferences.

Senator Hanna wears a red carnation. It is also frequently seen, and on the lapel of Representative Loudenslager's coat it vies with the bright red carnation that he always wears when he comes into the House. Mason of Illinois shows his blazon Americanism by wearing a miniature American flag, manufactured out of his own silk.

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Senator Pettus uses a red bandanna handkerchief.

Easily the most pleasant and appropriate fad yet developed in the Senate is the penchant for dinner-giving. Since the death of Senator Bryce there has been no Senator to make a specialty of dinner-giving until the advent of Senator Keane of New Jersey. Mr. Keane is now perhaps the most distinct entertainer in that line, and his senatorial dinners are of almost nightly occurrence. His income is about \$100 a day, so that he need spare no expense to make his repasts gems of culinary art, and, since he gives his chef carte blanche, his almost needless to add his invitations are never declined. As an hour spent in discussing a delicious meal, but one of the chief aids to a consequent cultivation of good-fellowship, and the retelling of excellent stories, it is not to be wondered that dinner-giving is the favorite form of entertainment among the more socially inclined of the Senators. Close rivals of the New Jerseyan as dinner entertainers are Senators McMillan, Lodge and Wolcott. Mr. Keane's affairs are more noted for the symposium which follows in his big library with its mammoth open fireplace, than for the dinners themselves. Mr. Dewey and Mr. Hanna both possess residences admirably fitted for entertaining, but they give very few dinners compared to the former-named Senators. Mr. Dewey's dinners are always beautiful to look upon, the dining-room being decorated in Moorish style, and perhaps the handsomest room of its kind in Washington.

It would be difficult to decide at which of these gatherings the table talk is brightest, for at each of them will be found some of the most brilliant minds in Washington.

ALLEN V. COCKRELL.



Senator Keane, his Chef Carte Blanche.

The Tall and Short of It.

The Busy Lower House.

"Did they call out the militia because they knew he would be here?"

The Republican members from St. Louis who started out at the opening of the session to embarrass the work of the majority with dilatory speeches and senseless resolutions, appear to have learned wisdom. Murphy, who during the first week, was on his feet with harassing frequency, he not made a speech during the entire week past. It is not known to what this attractive change in policy is due, but the change is very welcome and grateful. It is also likely to be of much help to the majority in its effort to secure the co-operation of the General Assembly in the work of preparation for the World's Fair.

Several members from counties were starting up the transportation of these St. Louis members. To be produced under consideration, and all together the offensive tactics broached at the beginning of the session without benefiting any one.

As the House stands now, with Matt Hall of Saline as chairman of the World's Fair Committee, and Mat Holland of St. Louis as second, there is every probability that St. Louis will get all it asks.

DID NOT WANT THE PHOTO AS MUCH AS HE THOUGHT.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Jan. 19.—(Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company.)—According to the Figaro, M. Lantier, the well-known Nationalist Deputy, has just learned that it is rash to bluff with a man capable of calling to his aid as is certainly the case with M. Waldeck-Rousseau.